The People's Korea

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DPRK Will Support Angola: Statement

With bitter criticism of the "aggressive act" carried out by South Africans on an Angolan port on June 5, the DPRK declared that it would extend support and encouragement "to the righteous struggle of the Angolan people against the South African racists in defence of their country's independence and sovereignty." This was made known in a statement by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry published on June 8.

The statement said that the latest attack against an African country is "a grave encroachment upon her sovereignty and territorial integrity and is a wanton violation of international law."

Recalling last month's air-raids on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, which were followed by the June 5 strike, the spokesman stated, "This vividly shows how shamelessly they can act against their neighbouring countries" with the backing of the U.S. and its Western allies.

Pretoria was urged to "stop its aggressive acts" at once and Washington and others were urged to refrain from propping up the regime, the statement said.

DPRK to Host Int'l Confab on N-free Zone

PYONGYANG June 11 (KCNA) – An information of the preparatory committee of the "Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula" was released on June 10.

According to it, the international conference will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from September 6 to 8, 1986.

The conference to be convened in the International Year of Peace will discuss problems of converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

President Kim Blames Pretoria As SWAPO Leader Visits Korea

As the president of the South West Africa People's Organization paid a visit to Pyongyang from June 9-13, President Kim Il Sung blamed South Africa for justifying its occupation of Namibia and for its recent attacks on its neighbouring countries.

He denounced Pretoria for having invented what it called an interim government in Namibia of a neo-colonial nature and also for resorting to "bloody repression" in order to stamp out the Namibian struggle for national liberation and independence.

His charges came at a banquet he gave on June 11 for the visiting SWAPO delegation headed by President Sam Nujoma. The invitation was issued by the Workers' Party of Korea. **(See his speech on page 2)**

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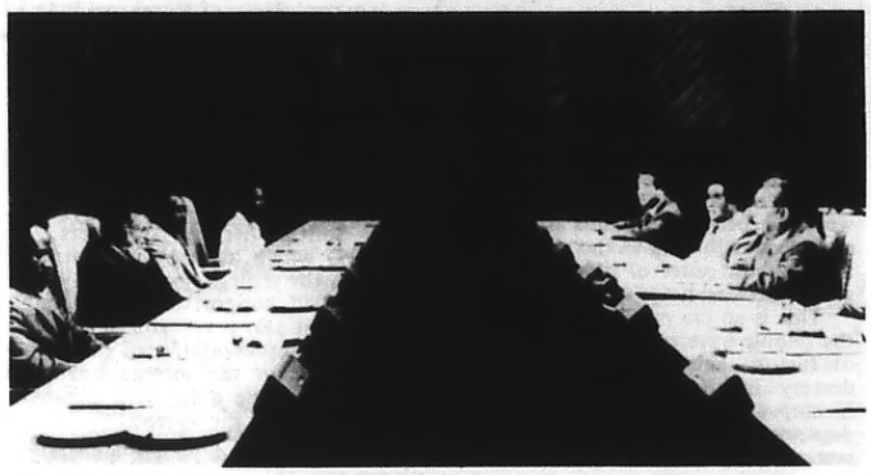


President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization on June 11. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Third Round of Olympic Talks Held to Find Breakthrough

—Sports Complex under Construction for Int'l Games in Pyongyang—

GENEVA June 11 (KCNA) – The third joint meeting between delegates of the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea took place at the IOC building in Lausanne, Switzerland, over June 10 - 11.

The meeting was attended by the members of the delegation of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Kim Yu Sun.

Also present were the members of the delegation of the Olympic committee of the south side.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and delegates from the IOC were present.

The meeting was held behind a closed door by agreement. During the two days two rounds of the joint meeting were held between the delegation of the IOC and the Olympic committees of the north and the south of Korea and a bilateral meeting between the DPRK delegation and the IOC.

Sincerely discussed at the meeting were various questions of principle and importance arising in the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea including the allotment of sports events.

At the meeting the DPRK side put forward more realistic and rational proposals and consistently made all sincere efforts for their realization.

Prior to the meeting, Chairman Kim Yu Sun visited the IOC president on June 9.

The IOC arranged a party on the evening of June 10 upon the opening of the meeting.

PYONGYANG June 11 (KCNA) – A modern sports complex for large-scale international games is now under construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Its area covers nearly one million square meters near Mangyongdae, Pyongyang.

The sports complex will have a stadium with 30,000 seats, an ice rink with 20,000 seats, 9 gymnasiums respectively with 2,000-3,000 seats.

There will be built various training grounds for football, tennis, handball and other ball games, hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, a clinic, shops, etc.

A sports centre is now also built on the beautiful Yanggak Islet in the River Taedong flowing through Pyongyang.

A main thing in the sports centre is a modern football ground with natural

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

2,300 College Graduates Demand Employment

More than 2,300 graduates of Seoul and Inchon education colleges and the normal colleges of Seoul National, Korea and Sung Kyun Kwan universities on June 10 formed a Kyongin (Seoul-Inchon) district committee for the right to existence of unemployed teachers and issued a statement in demand of employment, according to a radio report from south Korea.

The statement called for "prompt measures for liquidating the unemployment of teachers", saying that more than 30,000 graduates of education and normal colleges in south Korea are out of employment.

Noting that as the Chon junta refuses to employ graduates of education and normal colleges on the pretext of "financial difficulties," the right to existence of teachers is threatened, the statement demanded the disbursement of expenses for education.

9 Students Attempt to Occupy U.S. Embassy

Nine students of prestigious private Korea University in Seoul chose the U.S. embassy in downtown Seoul as the target of their attack on the night of June 8.

The students, three of them coeds, were arrested by police separately around the embassy.

Three of the 6 male students were caught when they were climbing over the fence at point some 50 meters away from the main gate at 9:20 p.m., while the other male students were overpowered by police guards outside the fence as they tried to enter the embassy, brandishing steep pipes to keep police away.

The three coeds were arrested while approaching the embassy after staging a demonstration on an overpass nearby.

This is the second abortive raid in a week in the wake of the case in which a senior student of the environmental engineering department of Seoul National University attempted to trepass into the U.S. embassy on June 5.

The arrested students had planned to stage a sit-in to call for a meeting with local and foreign mass media after the burning of a U.S. national flag on the rooftop of the eight-story embassy building, according to a south Korean police report.

Five kinds of leaflets, 6 steel pipes and two torches were seized from the students who tried to distribute fliers entitled "Our position on entering the U.S. Embassy" and "Message to the patriotic citizens."

Two banners and 2 empty paint containers were found on the overpass where the female students held a demonstration.

On August 15 last year, 2 university students also unsuccessfully tried to storm the U.S. embassy, armed with a small bottle of gasoline.

Students Tried to Seize Bank of Tokyo In South Korea

A college graduate who had schemed to occupy the branch office of the Bank of Tokyo in the port city of Pusan was arrested, and other five students were put on a wanted list on the suspicion of the same plot, according to the south Korean police on June 10.

While nabbing Pyong Yong Chol, 24, a graduate from Pusan National University, police seized handbills, Japanese and U.S. national flags and various tools from the rooms of the wanted students.

In south Korea, students are reportedly going to mount anti-Japanese campaigns similar to the large scale student movement staged in June 1964 against the "normalization of Seoul-Tokyo diplomatic relation," reported Kyodo.

Students burned a Japanese national flag at Seoul National University along with a Stars and Stripes early this month.

SWAPO Is Recognized as Sole Legitimate Representative of Namibian People On International Arena

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on June 11 arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organisation led by President Sam Nujoma and made a speech.

President Kim Il Sung said:

Comrade Sam Nujoma is widely known among our people since a long time ago. You are an intimate friend of our people. You have pioneered and developed the history of friendship between Korea and Namibia through your visits to our country.

I believe that this visit will be important in consolidating the friendship and solidarity between our party and South West Africa People's Organization, between the peoples of Korea and Namibia and in contributing to the anti-imperialist common cause of the people throughout the world.

This is an era of Chajusong in which the people have emerged as the masters of history and are shaping their own destiny independently and creatively. In step with the trend of the age of independence, the imperialist colonial system is being finally liquidated on the globe and many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved political independence and are advancing vigorously along the road of creating a new life. But in southern Africa the colonial system is still maintained, and the people are suffering from oppression and exploitation by the racists of South Africa.

The people of Namibia who have risen in the struggle under the banner of national liberation and independence have been fighting resolutely against the South African racists.

Next August the people of Namibia will mark the 20th anniversary of the beginning of their armed struggle. During the past 20 years, braving manifold difficulties and trials, the South West Africa People's Armed Forces and Namibian patriots under the leadership of Comrade Sam Nujoma have dealt heavy military and political blows at the South African occupiers. The SWAPO which has grown and strengthened in the struggle not only enjoys the unqualified support of the Namibian people but also is recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people on the international arena and has become a dignified member of the non-aligned movement.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over the great victory achieved by the SWAPO and Namibian people.

Today the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and intervention against African countries are unprecedentedly blatant.

Last mid-April, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated atrocities in Libya which is advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, by bombing it provocatively. Their piratical act of aggression against the Libyan people revealed their aggressive nature again in the eyes of the world and clearly showed that the U.S. imperialists are the wreckers of world peace and security and the ringleaders of aggression.

With the backing and instigation of the U.S. and other imperialists, the South African racists are making frantic efforts to maintain their colonial domination over Namibia. In order to justify their policy of occupation of Namibia, the South African racists have invented an "interim government", a neo-colonialist puppet regime, and are resorting to a bloody repression of the struggle of the Namibian people for national liberation and independence and are stepping up their aggression against Angola and other frontline countries.

Encouraged by the U.S. imperialists' bombing on Libya, the South African racists committed brutal air raids and armed attack on the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana some time ago.

On the 5th of this month a South African naval ship attacked a trade port of Angola by means of missiles and frogmen and damaged her fuel facilities and merchant ships. This atrocious military attack perpetrated by the South African racists in gross violation of the ceasefire agreement with Angola has provoked the resentment of all the people of the world who love justice and peace.

Our party and government and people strongly denounce the provocative armed attack by the South African racists against the peoples of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Angola as an open infringement upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these countries and as an intolerable crime which disturbs peace and security in this part of the world.

No aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and South African racists can ever subdue the people of southern Africa including the Namibian people who are fighting for the just cause.

Although you are now waging a difficult and arduous struggle, you will win the final victory without fail if you struggle to the end without yielding to difficulties, relying on the strength of the masses of the people.

You are not alone in this struggle. Progressive people of the world consider it their sacred internationalist duty to support and encourage the just struggle of the Namibian people and of the other African people for the independence of their country and the complete liberation of Africa.

All the progressive forces of the world including the socialist and non-aligned countries must give all forms of assistance including political and diplomatic assistance to the Namibian and other southern African people in their just struggle and take active measures to internationally isolate Pretoria racist regime which is pursuing the policy of racial discrimination, apartheid and racial extermination.

Our party and people will firmly stand by you in the future too, and support and encourage the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

S. African Racists Use Namibia as Springboard for Military Aggression

Speech of President Sam Nujoma

President Sam Nujoma of the South West Africa People's Organisation made a speech at the banquet arranged on June 11 by President Kim Il Sung in honour of the SWAPO delegation.

On behalf of the Central Committee of SWAPO and in the name of the struggling Namibian people, I express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to you Comrade President Marshal Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and indeed to the revolutionary people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for practical material assistance, political and diplomatic support which your country has rendered to the cause of the struggling Namibian people. With your material assistance we are able to maintain the banner of the struggle higher and inflict casualties on the South African racist troops of occupation in Namibia, he stressed.

He thanked the WPK and DPRK government for the uncompromising stand against the forces of capitalism and imperialism at the international level and in support of the peoples struggling against colonialism, racism, fascism and Zionism and for their national liberation.

He further said:

For the past twenty years, the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) have been carrying out a heroic armed liberation struggle against the brutal enemy and have won victory in battles. The South African racist regime's intention is to Namibianise the war and cause Namibian to kill Namibian.

Furthermore, the racist regime of South Africa uses Namibia as a springboard for military aggression against the republics of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and recently the People's Republic of Angola, when the racist South African war ships attacked and destroyed installations at the port of Namibe in southern Angola.

SWAPO strongly condemns the fascist racist regime of Botha for its unprovoked military aggression and destabilisation against the frontline states.

The Botha regime is able to carry out killings, maiming, torturing and repression against the Namibian people and those of South Africa as well as to launch aggressions and destabilisation against the frontline states because of economic, finance, political and diplomatic support from the imperialist countries such as Britain, West Germany and the USA Reagan administration. It was the same Reagan administration which has adopted the infamous policy of constructive engagement which embraces apartheid South Africa and openly supports the racist regime through the exercise of vetoes in the Security Council last November against a draft resolution which intended to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanction against racist Pretoria when the question of the independence of Namibia was discussed.

The U.S. Reagan administration has also initiated the linkage issue, which means to link the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

SWAPO and the Namibian people condemned and rejected the linkage issue which is irrelevant, extraneous and has nothing to do with the decolonisation process of Namibia as contained in the U.N. Security Council resolution 435 of 1978. The Namibian people like all other people in the world have the legitimate right to self-determination and national independence.

In the face of naked aggression on the part of racist South Africa SWAPO of Namibia has no other alternative but to intensify the armed liberation struggle as the only effective way of liberating Namibia and achieving freedom and independence for Namibia and its people.

SWAPO of Namibia wishes to express its solidarity and support to the people of South Africa led by the ANC of South Africa, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic led by the Polisario Front as well as the people of Palestine led by the PLO.

In conclusion, SWAPO of Namibia wishes to express its full support to the proposals put forward by you Comrade President Marshal Kim Il Sung and indeed by your party and government concerning the reunification of Korea which we consider as the only just way of removing the tension and achieving peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula and firmly demands for the withdrawal of the American aggressive troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games by the north and the south of Korea.

Sam Nujoma said:

May I now propose a toast to the excellent health and long long life of Comrade President Marshal Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, thus enabling you to further lead the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to future happiness and economic prosperity.

Presidential Message to Choson Univ. on Its 30th Birthday

President Kim Il Sung sent a congratulatory message to the teachers and students of Choson University in Tokyo on the 30th anniversary of its founding (April 10, 1956).

He says in his message that in the past three decades Choson University has brought up many competent native cadres firmly equipped with revolutionary world outlook of Juche by thoroughly applying the Juche-oriented educational idea of our party in teaching and training and thereby greatly contributed to the development and strengthening of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

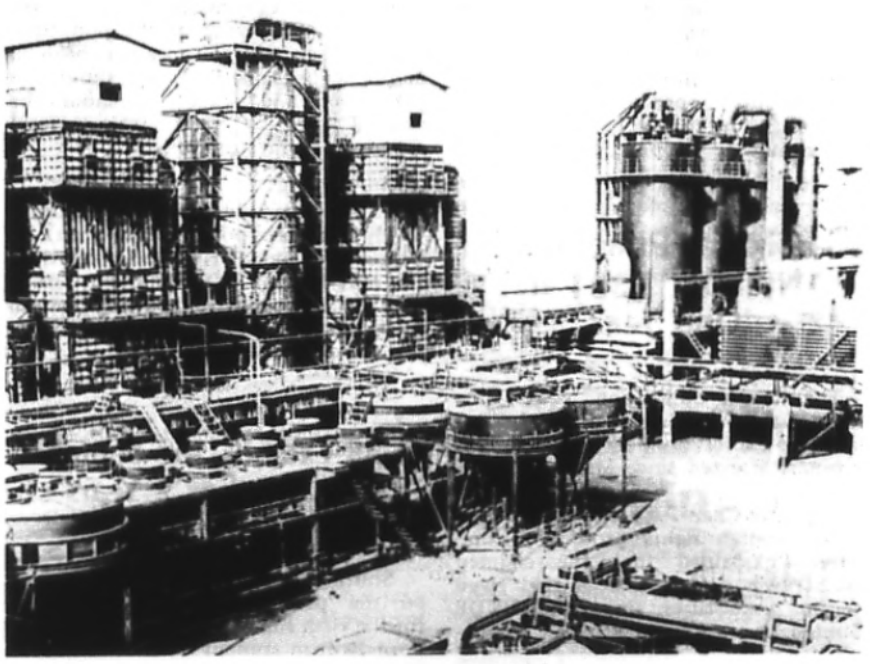
Saying that dependable functionaries who graduated from Choson University are now working at organisations and organs at all levels of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), he highly appreciates the achievements made by the university.

The message says:

Choson University is charged with very heavy duty in developing and strengthening the movement of Koreans in Japan and democratic national education. Its basic duty is to train more able native cadres, revolutionaries of Juche type, who are firmly armed with the Juche idea of our party, boundlessly love the socialist homeland and devotedly fight for the patriotic work including national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung expresses the belief that the entire teachers and students of the university will successfully discharge the honorable tasks assigned them.

May Targets Hit at Industrial Establishments



The Tanchon Smeltery, South Hamgyong Province, provides high quality non-ferros metals.

The May targets were topped at a number of industrial establishments of Korea.

The Tanchon District General Bureau of Mining Industry fulfilled the gross industrial output value plant at 103 per cent and hit the production targets at 100 per cent in lead and zinc, 103.5 per cent in electrolytic zinc and 101.4 per cent in magnesia clinker by designing work as required by a new economic management system set up by the WPK and actively carrying it into practice.

The headings production plan was carried out at 101.6 per cent and gross industrial output value plan at 110 per cent at the **Musan Mining Complex** which supplies great quantities of headings to the metal industrial complexes including the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, a northern metallurgical giant.

The gross industrial output value plan was fulfilled at 102.5 per cent as of May 30 at **the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex** which launched into political work and economic organisation under a meticulous plan from the beginning of the month and actively introduced advanced work methods.

The Ryongsong Machine Complex, a mighty ordered equipment production base of the country, honored its commitments at 101.8 per cent in gross industrial output value and 120 per cent in the production of ordered equipment on May 31 by keeping the production of workpieces far ahead of processing and improving the forging method.

The Sungri General Motor Works carried out the auto production plan on all indices.

The overfulfilment of May assignments was also announced by **the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the February 8 Cement Complex, the March 26 Factory, the October 5 General Automation Works, the Hamju Automation Instrument Factory, the Moranbong Automation Instrument Factory** and many other industrial establishments.

EDITORIAL

New Phase of Constitutional Revision in S. Korea

Anti-American and anti-Establishment campaigns in south Korea are entering a new stage and there is a great deal of interest in their development.

Since the dramatic scenes in the Philippines last spring, the Chon Du Hwan junta has begun softening its image in response to overtones from Washington.

However, Chon Du Hwan's "compromise" is a clever move calculated to secure his "complete victory."

Anti-government struggles are continued sporadically in south Korea by youths, students, workers and dissident people. Their bid embraces a potential power which could explode into a large-scale anti-dictatorial struggle at any time.

In the last two or three months, the Chon junta first said it would never agree to constitutional changes and then said it would revise the constitution in 1989. Recently they mentioned that they would not oppose an amendment to the constitution this year.

Furthermore, initially they said that they would not accept direct presidential elections. Now they contend that they are ready to formulate a draft of a new constitution including the issue of direct presidential elections by popular vote.

The Chon junta has become alarmed by Marcos' fall. They feel that if they ignore the peoples' demands and continue to crackdown they will suffer the same fate.

Of late, the Chon junta has succeeded in constraining the constitutional amendment demands of south Koreans by reversing its policy. The constitutional reform campaign conducted under the initiative of the New Korea Democratic Party is superficially placed in the south Korean national assembly.

However, the ruling party and the opposition party have agreed to set up an ad hoc committee to look into constitutional amendment.

The Democratic Justice Party, south Korea's ruling party, led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan, has only adopted a policy of appeasement to prevent itself from suffering the same fate as Marcos.

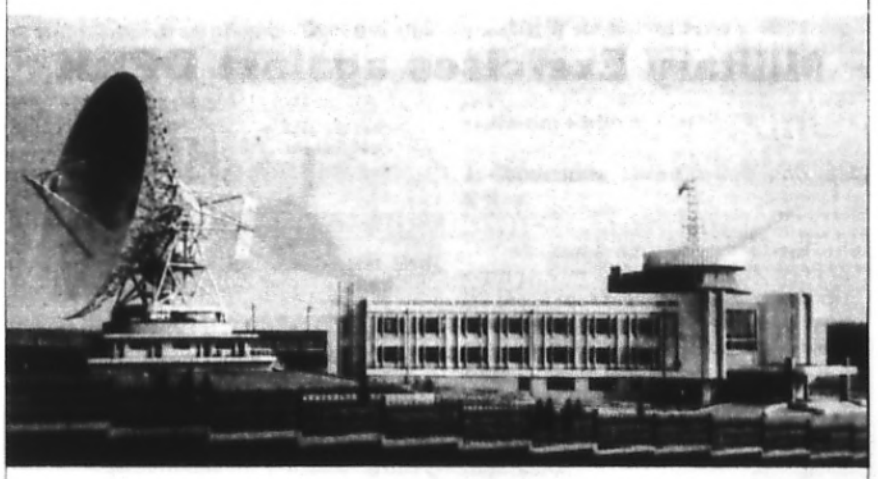
The deeper question is whether the opposition party and democratic forces can increase their efforts to undermine the fascist Chon junta and bring about the early realization of democracy in south Korea.

The New Korea Democratic Party, south Korea's main opposition party, should view the campaign for a new constitution as a stepping stone to achieving a democratic society in which it will be possible to build a democratic government which will reflect the will of the south Korean people.

A united bid is needed by the NKDP together with anti-Establishment and democratic forces. They should not allow Americans to interfere with south Korea's internal affairs.

Timing is crucial for the south Korean people to push forward their campaign for constitutional revision and the democratization of their society. Their campaign is winning support from the world community as well as all the Korean people at home and abroad.

Pyongyang Earth Station



The Pyongyang Earth Station was constructed on the eastern suburbs of the city. It has been in operation since October last year.

The earth station with a plottage of 20,000 square metres and a total floor space of 4,600 square metres consists of the parabolic antenna, various mechanic and gauge rooms equipped with ultra-modern facilities which are completely automated and telemechanized, such as transmitting and receiving equipment for television, telegraph and telephone, telephoto, and telex.

The diametre of the parabola of the antenna is 32 metres.

The earth station is able to fully discharge telecommunications business for international meetings, sports games and other functions of international scale.

Giving working guidance to the Pyongyang Earth Station on March 4, Secretary Kim Jong Il indicated tasks and ways for the management and operation of the earth station and for enhancing the capacity and utility of its telecommunications facilities and further modernizing them.

With the construction of the Pyongyang Earth Station, the communications base of the country has been reinforced and it has become possible to exchange telegraph and telephone and news materials rapidly and accurately.

The earth station belongs to the Indian Oceanic Satellite Telecommunications System.

Pak Yong Gon, director of the earth station, said that the capacity of telecommunications facilities will be further increased and more facilities of the "Intelsat" Pacific Satellite Telecommunications and the "Intersputnik" Satellite Telecommunications would be installed in the future.

Youth Burns Himself Against Chon

A dissident youth, living in the south-western port city of Makpo in June 6, attempted to commit suicide by setting himself ablaze at a busy place of the city after shouting anti-"government" slogans.

Kang Sang Chol, 22, was listed in critical conditions.

The use of self-immolation as an act of desperate political struggle against the U.S. and Chon junta has occurred 4 times since last April, including Kang, giving impact to people at home and abroad.

Kang's three predecessors died.

Kang, who was a member of a dissident social body, doused himself with gasoline and lit the fire with a lighter.

He shouted anti-"government" slogans at the square of the railroad station at around 12:40 p.m. before his suicidal attempt, wearing a sash calling for the restoration of democracy.

A memo found in his bag at the scene of the suicidal attempt criticized south Korea's mass media for their biased reports on the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

"Sign Peace Agreement", Says S. Korean Scholar

Chong Man Gyo, a south Korean scholar, on May 24 declared that a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. should be signed to stabilize the situation on the Korean Peninsula and promote the on-going north-south dialogues.

Chong, a member of the Promotion Council for National Reunification, made public this comment in his report at an international science meeting, held in Taegu University from May 23 to 24.

He said in his report titled "Prospects for stabilization of the peace and reunification on the Korean Peninsula" that "what is necessary for the Korean people now is to sign a peace agreement as early as possible."

He pointed out that no improvement would be expected in the north-south dialogues under the present situation on the Korean Peninsula where order is not yet stabilized.

His comment just came two days after about 900 Seoul National University students seized the university's library, demanding that the U.S. sign a peace agreement with the DPRK and withdraw all nuclear bases from south Korea.

The international science meeting was co-sponsored by the Promotion Council for National Reunification and the Study Group of East-West Problems of Europe in Taegu University.

Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, a leading peace campaigner in south Korea, has been also urging the U.S. to sign a peace agreement with the DPRK, saying that there is no reason to refuse the DPRK proposal.

Pyongyang has been calling on the Washington to sign a peace agreement with it.

Former Special Examiner of S. Korean Security Command Comes over to Pyongyang

Mun Yong Bin, 56, special examiner of the security command of south Korea and director of the overseas affairs headquarters of the Tongil Technical Company recently came over to Pyongyang, according to the official Korean Central News Agency dated June 5.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the north, he said, "On account of my occupation, I had lived in various countries. In this period I made a comparison with deep thought between the totally different realities of the north and the south and came to be convinced that the society of the north where state affairs are administered with main emphasis on the masses is a place of life to be chosen and sincerely desired and expected by our nation," the KCNA reported.

Mun hails from Kumgok-Dong, east district of Inchon. He worked at the policy institute directly under the speaker of the south Korean national assembly after finishing the primary school and middle school course in Inchon and then as official of the Inchon branch of the secret party department of the south Korean "liberal party", planning coordinator of the south Korean embassy in Japan, permanent director of the Chinhung Company of the south Korean minor enterprises and director of the overseas affairs headquarters of the Tongil Technical company, the official news agency said.

He had once worked as simultaneous interpretor at the "talks" held between Japan and south Korea. He had been engaged in overseas secret intelligence work as a special examiner of the south Korean security command.

Anti-Pollution Groups in S. Korea Opposes Construction of N-power Plants

The (south) Korea Pollution Problem Research Center demanded a halt to the construction of nuclear power plants in its six-point "declaration of anti-pollution" on June 6 in observance of the World Environment's Day.

The six-point declaration includes that detailed information about five atomic plants in operation be made public in addition that further construction work should be stopped immediately.

The declaration also asserted that harsh penalties be taken against big industries emitting pollutants.

Enough compensation for some 40,000 people living in the pollution-ridden Ulsan and Onsan areas, both in South Kyongsang Province, should be guaranteed and a measure should be worked out to fight against farm chemicals aggravating soil.

Military Exercises against DPRK

South Korea on June 4 held a military exercise code-named "86-shield" with the mobilization of a south Korean army unit.

The exercise simulated a real war on the plea of "coping with the DPRK's infiltration" with the Asian and Olympic Games ahead.

The war game was watched by the prime minister, defence minister and bosses of the regional defence council and homeland defence reserve forces and others, more than 2,000 in all.

Meanwhile, the U.S.-south Korea combined forces command announced that the U.S. Seventh Fleet and south Korean navy war ships waged a joint military exercise in the Sea of Japan from June 8 to 14.

The exercise involved anti-fleet, anti-submarine and anti-aricraft operations.

Political Prisoners Number 1,381 in One Year

The largest opposition New Korea Democratic Party claimed on June 7 that the total number of political prisoners arrested since March in 1985 was 1,381.

Rep. Pak Chan Jong, chairman of the party's human rights protection committee, explained that the claimed number was different from that given by the authorities since the NKDP counted the prisoners arrested for demonstrating or distributing printed materials, as well as "national security law" offenders in the number.

He said that the political prisoners who were arrested after the inauguration of the "Fifth Republic" in 1981 numbered 3,168.

Of them, 653 had been released on probation or parole.

IADL Demands Withdrawal of U.S. Forces from S. Korea

The secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in its resolution stresses that peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and the reunification of Korea imperatively demand the unconditional withdrawal of American troops from south Korea and the dismantling of the arsenals of their armaments, including nuclear weapons, according to a Tass report from Brussels June 5.

The resolution notes that the south Korean authorities are continuing suppression of the students movement and the campaign for constitutional amendments, and trying to crash opposition by mass arrests, torture and administrative sanctions.

Expressing solidarity with the broad south Korean opposition movement for democracy, human rights and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the resolution voices worry over growing tensions in that part of the world because of the war moves of the Chon junta.

Seoul Extends So's Sentence For Another 2 Years

South Korean authorities have applied the preventive custody provision for the fifth time to So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean student, it was learned on May 26.

So Jun Sik, together with his brother So Sun, were arrested on alleged charges of "espionage" and accused of violating the National Security Law for his participating in student protests against the 1971 presidential elections.

So Jun Sik completed his 7-year term in May 1978.

However, before he completed his original sentence, the authorities invoked the preventive custody provision and extended his sentence for an additional two years. In 1980, So's sentence was extended for another two years.

The south Korean Public Security Law provided that "anyone found guilty of violating the National Security Law, Anti-Communist Law, or certain provisions of the Criminal Code, can be placed under protective surveillance, residential restriction, or preventive custody even after their sentence is complete if there is any 'danger of repetition of the specified crimes.' " Thus, when preventive custody is ordered, a prisoner's sentence can be extended for two additional years upon completion of the original sentence.

The authorities renewed the two-year periods of preventive costody the fifth time, including the latest renewal.

Rodong Sinmun Denounces Japan's "Distortion of History"

PYONGYANG JUNE 11 (KCNA) – Papers here today criticize the Japanese authorities for grossly misrepresenting the past aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists in Korea and other parts of Asia in the history textbooks of middle and high schools.

The Japanese authorities distorted many historical facts. They prohibited the use of the words "aggression" and "invasion" in the new textbooks in dealing with the Japanese imperialists' conquest of Asia in the past. Worse still, they reduced the number of Korean people who were murdered and injured by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the March First, 1919, Popular Uprising and who were taken to Japan by them for forced labour.

Noting that this is part of their despicable, shameless moves to veil the bestial crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Asian people in the past and whitewash their history of aggression, the author of a Rodong Sinmun commentary says:

The shameless distortion of history eloquently shows that the Japanese authorities refuse to recognize the past aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists and are unwilling to deeply repent of them.

In the new history textbooks of high school they describe patriotic martyr An Jung Gun as a "loafer". The Korean people can hardly repress national indignation at this. The Japanese reactionaries' insult to An Jung Gun is aimed to approve the aggressive acts of Hirobumi Ito, one of the ringleaders of Korean aggression, and further, encourage the younger generation of Japan to invade Korea and conquer the whole of Asia, following in his footsteps.

The malrevision of textbooks is hastened under the coercion of the government to imbue youth and children with the idea of militarist aggression.

This is dangerous developments leading Japan again along the road of fascism and war.

Minju Choson stresses: Their distortion of historical facts show that there is no change in the Japanese reactionaries' design for overseas expansion to become the "leader" of Asia and, they are now sharpening the sword of aggression with increasing eagerness.

* * *

China and S. Korean Press Hit Japan

China has urged Japan to correct the text book which it says "grossly distorts the history of the Sino-Japanese war", according to the official Xinhua news agency.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry, in a stern diplomatic note, has accused Japan's Education Ministry of failing to honor a 1982 promise "to seriously self-examine the great harm Japan inflicted upon the Chinese people during the 1987-1945 war," Xinhua said.

Yang Zhenya, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, on June 2 filed the note with Kagechika Matano, acting Japanese charge d'affaires, Xinhua said.

The text book distorts history in several places, Xinhua said, "describing Japan's aggression against China as necessary and glossing over the holocaust perpetrated by Japanese troops in Namjing in 1937.

Meanwhile, major south Korean newspapers on May 30 slammed a decision by Japan's education ministry to approve the new textbook for use.

The leading daily Hankuk Ilbo commented that the proposed visit to Seoul by Japan's crown Prince was shameless talk, while referring to the latest textbook problem.

The Choson Ilbo warned in an editorial that Japan must not forget its past, referring to the astrocities committed by the Japanese military on the Asian continent before and during World War II and adding that the present political trend in Japan would make it "easier to return to a nationalist state."

Contents of Newly Published Japanese Textbook

A newly edited high school textbook on Japanese history avoids any mention of the words "aggression" and "invasion" in the descriptions of Japan's military activities on the Asian mainland up to and during World War II.

As for Japan's takeover of Korea, dating from 1910, the book does not refer to the forced labor of Koreans in Japan, nor does it mention the order to Koreans to change their names into Japanese ones.

The book, compiled by the rightist National Council for the Defense of Japan, treats the Emperor with respect unlike other post-war history textbooks, which have until now included a reference to the Emperor's reunification of his ties to the nation's "founding deities."

There were also statements in it which imply that China was responsible for escalating military clashes with the Japanese Imperial Army shortly before the outbreak of the full-scale Sino-Japanese War, although most other history books say Japan attempted to take over natural resources and markets in northern China through military aggression.

Japan's Education Ministry approved the controversial book in late May for use in high schools beginning in 1987.

Students Poll Shows Strong Anti-Japanese Feeling

"Yonsei Chunchu," a student paper of Yonsei University, carried out "a survey of the view of Japan" among 200 students on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the June 3 resistance of south Korean students against the fabrication of south Korea-Japan "treaty on basic relations" and an overwhelming majority of them expressed their strong anti-Japanese sentiment.

About 76 percent of them said the "normalization of diplomatic relations" between south Korea and Japan "led to economic dependence on Japan" and over 95 percent stated resolutely that the 36-year colonial rule of Japan "will not be forgotten".

The absolute majority of the students declared that "there will never be friendship" with Japan.

Meanwhile, a wall-paper rejecting the south Korea-Japan "treaty" fabricated in 1965 was found at Korea University on June 2.

The paper branded the "treaty" as a "country-selling treaty" and called for waging an "anti-Japanese national struggle".

That day more than 300 students of the university held a demonstration, chanting anti-Japanese, anti-U.S. slogans.

They set the period from June 2 to 4 as a "period of anti-Japanese struggle".

Detention of Rev. Moon Extended 10 Days More

The Seoul District Prosecution has decided to extend by 10 days the detention period for Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, chairman of the United People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon), to "more concretely substantiate its charges against him."

Moon was arrested on May 23 for his alleged role in the anti-U.S. and anti-"government" struggles in Inchon on May 3 and "agitation" of student movement on the campus of Seoul National University last year.

"Controversial Remarks" by Rev. Moon Ik Hwan

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, Chairman of the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU), was detained on May 21 in Taegu and taken to Seoul Police Headquarters. He was formally charged on May 23 for "inciting students at Seoul National University" where he delivered his speech as part of the comemoration ceremonies for the Kwangju massacre at Kyemyung University in Taegu.

On May 20, the Rev. Moon was scheduled to give a lecture at SNU and 3,000 students gathered to hear him. Riot police, who failed to prevent him from entering the campus, stormed the rally spot as soon as he began to speak. Moon had barely begun when an Agricultural College freshman, Li Dong Su, shouted slogans from a fourth floor balcony, set himself on fire and leaped to the ground. This sparked off a two hour clash between riot police and students and the Rev. Moon was unable to give his full speech. The police alledged that Moon had agitated the students leading to the suicide and issued a warrant for him.

In jail, the 68-year old Methodist minister staged a hunger strike, saying he did not incite the rioting. He is an advocate of non-violent protest of the type seen in India prior to its liberation and he has appealed to students to stop burning themselves.

The day after he was arrested in Taegu, the Church and Society Committee of the Presbyterian Church met and issued a statement saying, "We believe that Rev. Moon acted on the basis of his faith. We protest that the government has brought charges against him without substantiation."

On May 23, the UMMDU also issued a statement saying that Li's sacrifice was "a cry against a dictatorship which tramples on humanity and blocks democratization and unification."

Moon's arrest appears to be part of a government attempt to crush the UMMDU which has ties to the students and workers movements.

Police investigators called the following remarks made by Moon during his speech on May 20 "agitative and controversial":

"Haebangsonon (Declaration of liberation) published by the campus group, Chamintu, is not radical but moderate."

"Why did Kim Se Jin and Li Jae Ho set themselves on fire here several days ago?"

"Six years ago, 2,000 citizens in Kwangju fought a rain of bullets unarmed. They fought for democracy."

"Farmers commit suicide by drinking agricultural chemicals after killing their beloved cows. They do so because there is no democracy in the country."

"The U.S., which backed former dictators Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi, is now supporting the current autocratic regime, trampling on freedom and standing in the way of democracy."

It is unbelievable in a democracy that the above-mentioned remarks are considered "agitative" or "controversial."

Kyonghyang Sinmun, in its May 23 issue, carried what police investigators call "controversial remarks" made by Moon in recent years. Here are some of them:

1. Concerning role by the masses and the agitation to achieve it:

"The arson against U.S. cultural centers in Pusan and Masan reflects the desire of the people." – from an emergent declaration of democracy, May 31, 1983.–

"The beauty of a democracy is that it allows demonstrations. You must demonstrate more fervently." – from a congratulatory speech at a textile worker's wedding, April 15, 1984.–

"Violence is not the student's stone throwing but the policemen's use of tear gas and brute force." – from a sermon dedicated to the memory of Kwangju victims, May 17, 1984.–

"The popular masses have been exploited. Students, workers and farmers should unite to realize democracy and revise the evil labor laws." – from a speech dedicated to the memory of Chon Tae Il, Nov. 10, 1984.–

"The present ruling elite should step down and democracy for the people should be restored." – from a speech at a campus rally, March 1985.–

"Our people are in a state of extreme distress. The only way to remove this quickly is democratization. A spring of democracy will come when all of us share affection for the country and the pains of the nation." – from a sermon at Kalrim Church, March 29, 1986.–

2. Concerning reunification and north Korea:

"We don't have to be afraid of accepting Kim Il Sung's reunification ideas if the (south Korean) government is supported by the people." – *from a sermon at Yondong Church in Mokpo, June 25, 1983.*–

"We should not reject the Koryo federation unconditionally." – from a sermon at Onyang First Church, Feb. 16, 1984.

3. Concerning the withdrawal of U.S. troops:

"The stumbling block to the reunification of the country is the presence of U.S. troops. They should be withdrawn before the reunification of the country. If I was president and had the unreserved support of the people, I would call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops." – from a sermon to commemorate the April 19 uprising, April 18, 1983.–

"I cannot understand why they (the U.S. and S. Korea) don't accept the north's proposals for three-way talks." – from a speech made on Feb. 20, 1984.–

"I warn that the current regime will be destroyed by violence, as it has been built on it." – from a sermon at a prayer meeting in Kwangju, June 25, 1983.–

Korean Children's Union Marks 40th Birthday

PYONGYANG June 6 (KCNA)

The 40th anniversary of the founding of the Children's Union (June 6) is being significantly celebrated in Korea.

The wide-range program in Pyongyang and local towns includes a national joint meeting of the union's organisations, meeting for awarding "Kim Il Sung Children Honor Prize" to model members of the Union, a televised concert, a music and dance concert and sports games.

The Korean Children's Union formed by President Kim Il Sung is a mass organisation uniting in its ranks 3 million children.

Under the slogan "Let Us Always Prepare Ourselves to Be Reserves for Communist Construction" the members of the union are growing to be heirs to the Korean revolutionary cause knowledgeable, moral and healthy, revolutionary personnel loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea.

Their first and foremost task is to acquire knowledge useful to the revolution and construction.

Their rightest honor is to be straight fullmark pupils and classes of top-mark pupils.

Through diverse extracurricular activities they consolidate what they have learned.

They learn to their heart's satisfaction at bases of extracurricular activities such as children's palaces, children's houses and children's union camps which are found everywhere in the country. The Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace has 200 or more study and activity rooms.

And they train themselves mentally and physically and acquire qualities as successors to the cause of Juche through excursions and march to revolutionary battle sites and historical sites.

They participate with ardor in social and political activities, too.

They do things beneficial to the country through diverse propaganda team and "Care-for-the-Homeland Team" activities.

"Kim Il Sung Children Honor Prize" is awarded to members of the Children's Union who set examples in study and union life and the title of red flag of honor to model union organisations.

Those units now number tens of thousands.

Affiliated with the Korean Children's Union are boys and girls aged between 7 and 13.

National Meeting

PYONGYANG JUNE 7 (KCNA)

A grand joint national meeting of the Korean Children's Union was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium on June 6 to celebrate its 40th founding anniversary.

The meeting was attended by Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice presidents of the DPRK, Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other officials concerned, 50,000 children's union members and working people.

A function of the children's union took place at the meeting.

Kim Hwan conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the entire members of the children's union on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary at the meeting.

The congratulatory message says that President Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the revolutionary traditions of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the Korean Children's Union on June 6, 1946, thereby bringing the Korean juvenile movement to a new stage and providing all the children of our country with a revolutionary political organisation.

Since its founding, it notes, the Korean Children's Union has covered a glorious road under the leadership of the party and discharged with credit its mission and duty to prepare all the children to be reserves of our revolution.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimates the Korean Children's Union for having registered great successes in training the children to be reserves of our revolution by educating them in a revolutionary way and the entire members of the children's union for having performed many feats for the revolution and construction as true sons and daughters of the party and people under the leadership of the party for 40 years, it points out.

It notes that the WPK Central Committee firmly believes that all our children's union members will firmly prepare themselves to be reserves for the revolutionary cause of Juche and fulfil with credit the honorable tasks assigned to them, mindful of the trust and expectation of the party.

At the end of the ceremony of admission of children to the Korean Children's Union a march past of the children's union members took place at the meeting.

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (3)

—Memoirs of the Parents of the Detained Students in South Korea—

(Continued from No. 1,292 issue)

Last spring when her son, Min Sok, ran for chairman of the General Students Council, Mrs. Kim Chun Ok realized that her son had been involved in the students movement.

He began to attract the attention by people in and out of the campus around him in a series of occurrences. One day, Min Sok was visited by the police and received a telephone call from them urging him not to run for chairman of the General Students Council.

"It would prove the student movement was not violent at all if Min Sok was elected chairman of the General Students Council. I didn't persuade him not to run for the post because I thought that since his character was so mild that he wouldn't steer the movement in a wrong way", Mrs. Kim said speaking about her sentiment at the time.

But Min Sok who was elected chairman of the General Students Council of SNU, was arrested by police on April 4.

He was arrested in front of his house when he returned home, so he was not able to attend a students' rally for inaugurating a national federation of students councils held on April 17.

Again Min Sok was placed under preventive custody on May 7 and 17 prior to rally held to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, but he escaped from the hospital of SNU where he had been put under custody on May 10, and led a rally held in memory of 5,000 victims of the Kwangju uprising on May 17.

Since then, he had lived the life of a hunted man, and a close watch was kept on his family. Min Sok who was afraid of his calls being tapped, called his mother, using the names of his relatives and make her know about how he was living.

It was when a national open forum was held in SNU under the sponsorship of the General Students' Council that he made a public appearance. The forum was led by students including Min Sok, which was attended by more than 6,000 persons by students, citizens, various people of the opposition camp. Mrs. Kim went to the Acropolis Meeting Hall where the forum was held, but was unable to meet her son.

Riot police in plainclothes detain the mother of a jailed student after she shouted anti-"government" slogans in a protest marking the 26th anniversary of the 1960 student uprising that toppled Syngman Rhee regime in south Korea.

Because she was afraid of troubling him if she met him there. After all the mother and the son met each other. However her son was arrested when he tried to go out of the campus disguised as a coed.

"At the time of the rally held in Korea University, Ho In Hoe who led the rally was to be arrested voluntarily by police. The situation in which he was placed seemed to be very similar to the situation in which my son was placed. I could understand his parents' sorrow so well that I couldn't but encourage them", said Mrs. Kim on her sorrow over what happened to her son.

Recently Mrs. Kim protested against the school authorities' decision on her son's expulsion from school, saying it was illegal. It was unreasonable that her son should have been expelled for the reason that he played truant and got poor scholastic results, when he had been provided with a scholarship until he was third year student.

The notice of expulsion was delivered unexpectedly. It simply said that he had been expelled, and did not carry even a formal signature.

Most students involved in the student movements have been expelled for the reason that they violated school regulations. So, she could neither sit still nor obey the measure obediently when she received such a vague-worded notice.

If her son violated school regulations, it would be possible for him to be reinstated due to political considerations. But it was impossible for him to return to his college if he had been expelled because of poor school results.

So it was natural for his parents to object to the decision of the university authorities.

As the parents made inquiries about their son's school results, and interviewed the school officials concerned, they found out that their son had been expelled deliberately because of "poor school results".

Mrs. Kim Chun Ok was greatly resented as the mother of a son who had been expelled from school on the pretext of "poor school results", when he had achieved excellent school results for the past 15 years.

She couldn't get any reaction from the president of SNU or a director of the education ministry, though she sent letters and applied to them for interview several times.

Mrs. Kim, addressing a campus speech meeting to suceed Kim Min Sok, chairman of the General Students Council of SNU, and said as follows:

"It would affect your honor as students of the SNU, if you permit the college authorities to dispel the chairman of the General Students Council you have chosen yourselves for poor school results," but when she spoke, the school authorities turned off the speaker system.

Testifying as a witness in court, she said that she had learnt a lot from her son about the world, and added "Especially I was deeply impressed by what my son said in court about what relations between man and man should be.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (June 3 – 7)

June 3

* A delegation of the Kunroja Publishing House headed by its deputy Editor Kang Yong Sop to China.

June 4

* A Korean government trade delegation led by Pang Tae Ryoul, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, to Poland.

June 7

* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Director Kang Sok Sung to GDR.

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Li Sang Sok, Vice Chairman of the Education Commission and Vice Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee, to the USSR, Poland and Hungary.

* A DPRK poultry industry delegation headed by Kim Ok Jong, Director of the General Bureau of State-run Stock Farm Administration, to Cuba.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 30 – June 8)

May 30

* A delegation of the National Autonomous University of Mexico for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Arcelia Quintana, President of Judicial Investigation Institute of the university.

(Continued on page 7)

Choson University Celebrates Its 30th Anniversary

A meeting was held on June 8 at Choson University in the suburbs of Tokyo in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of its founding.

A congratulatory message sent by President Kim Il Sung to the faculty staff and students was read, and then gifts from Secretary Kim Jong Il were presented. All faculty members and students received Korean ceramic ware and the university was presented with some traditional Korean musical instruments.

A speech was made by the honourary rector of the university Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

He said that the founding of Choson University was the birth of the first Juche-type university for overseas compatriots and was a historical event that added a new chapter to the history of world education.

With this Chongryun had obtained its own national education centre and was able to develop and strengthen democratic national education on a new, higher level, he noted.

Following the meeting, a memorial song and dance performance was given by some students. On the stage, all the cast expressed their happiness and pride at being students of the university, the sole overseas DPRK institute for higher learning.

Accordingly, on the same day, a reception for foreign guests was held at its auditorium.

Various prominent people from political to academic fields came to the reception. Among them were diplomats and attaches from the U S S R , China, Tanzania and Afganistan. Many Japanese celebrities also attended, including Ozawa Kiyoshi, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party member who is in the House of Representatives, Sakamoto Sadao, Mayor of Mitaka City, and Suzuki Yukitoshi, ex-president of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

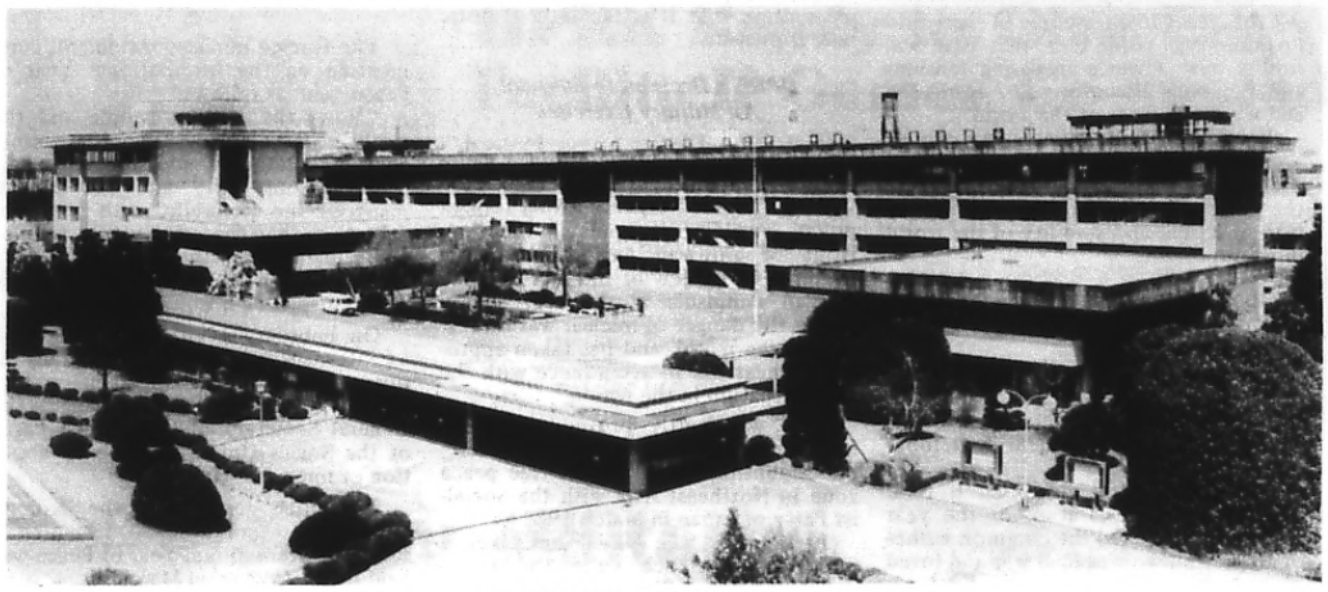
In his address, Chairman Han Duk Su said, Choson University has developed into an institution which has about 250 faculty members and 1,300 students. So far it has produced 7,000-odd graduates who are actively contributing to the development of the Chongryun organization under the warm care and wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Following him, Mr. Suzuki Yukitoshi expressed his respect for President Kim Il Sung, who has nurtured the university, and he stressed the increasingly important position and role of the university.

Chairman Han revealed that educational aid funds sent by President Kim Il Sung amounted to ¥37,670,822,433 on 100 occasions from April, 1957 till April, 1986.

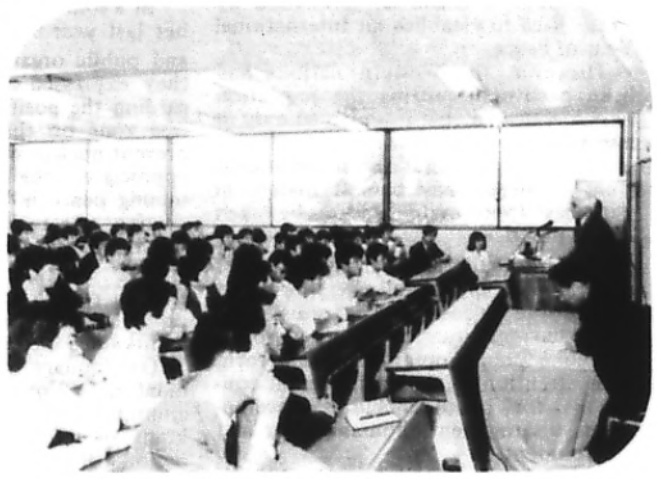
Faculty Members Receive Honorary Titles

In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of Choson University President Kim Il Sung awarded 5 honorary titles, 57 orders and medals and 16 doctorates to faculty members who had consistently tried to improve the educational quality of the university.



Overall scene of Choson University

A dance scene performed by university students



A memorial lecture by a Japanese professor

(Continued from page 6)

* Danilo Zolo, Professor of Firenze Univeristy of Italy.
* The Chinese, Hungarian, Polish, Bulgarian, Romanian and Japanese teams to participate in the International Judo Tournament scheduled in the DPRK.

June 2

* A delegation of the GDR paper Berliner Zeitung headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Ottomar Harbauer.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of University of Zimbabwe led by Professor Herbert Chimhundu.
* Henri Jullien, President of Francorail, France, and his party.

June 8

* Lawyer Jose Eduardo Carmona E. Silva, member of the Advisory Council of the Macao Government-General.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries
(May 29 – June 3)

May 29

* An agreement on the Establishment of Friendly Relations and Cooperation between Kangwon Province of the DPRK and Varna Province of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the 1986-87 plan of cooperation between them were signed in Varna.

June 3

* A protocol on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the Consular Convention between the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.
* An agreement on air transport was signed in Pyongyang between the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba.

(KCNA)

Sports and Culture

Judo

PYONGYANG June 5 (KCNA)

The Fourth International Judo Tournament which opened on June 2 at the Nampo Gymnasium closed yesterday.

The closing ceremony was preceded by matches in 60 kg and open-weight categories.

Placings are as follows:

60 KG CATEGORY:
1. Pak Hak Yong (Korea)
2. Li Gwang (Korea)
3. Yun Jong Sok (Korea)
3. Kim Yu Dok (Korea)

OPEN-WEIGHT CATEGORY:
1. Hwang Jae Gil (Korea)
2. Chon Myong Sop (Korea)
3. Pak Jong Chol (Korea)
3. Krzysztow Kopczynski (Poland)

71 KG
1. Kamokawa Hiromi (Japan)
2. Sikora Petr (Czechoslovakia)
3. Olteanu Stanica (Romania)
3. Kim Il Bok (Korea)

78 KG
1. Takano Hiromitsu (Japan)
2. Lascau Florin Danibul (Romania)
3. Ro Un Rong (Korea)
3. Sim Yong Sop (Korea)

86 KG
1. Pak Jong Chol (Korea)
2. Iosif Nicolae Tiberiu (Romania)
3. Anitoaie Petru (Romania)
3. Pak Gum Song (Korea)

Int'l Weight Lifting

PYONGYANG June 5 (KCNA)

Korean weight lifter Ro Hyon Il finished the runner-up by lifting a total of 237.5 kg in the 52 kg category at the 12th World Junior Weight Lifting Championships held in Donaueshingen, West Germany.

Nat'l Sports Contest Of Children Opens

PYONGYANG June 7 (KCNA)

A national sports contest of primary school children specialised in different events opened on June 6 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Children's Union.

The contest is participated in by more than 1,200 primary school children from all provinces of the country.

Field and track, football and table-tennis, heavy gymnastics and callisthenics will be held at the contest.

The games will be held at stadiums and indoor stadiums in Pyongyang.

On the first day of the contest a football match and field and track event took place at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

The contest continues till mid-June.

6th Int'l Women's Volleyball Tournament

PYONGYANG June 9 (KCNA)

The Sixth International Women's Volleyball Tournament which opened in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 4 closed on June 8.

Standings

1. Korea (A)
2. China (Hebei Province)
3. The USSR (Kazakhstan selection)
4. Japan (Student selection)
5. Korea (B)

The trophy cup and gold medal were awarded to Korea (A) and silver and bronze medals respectively to the teams which placed second and third.

Technical prize was awarded to four players who showed their good skill in the games.

Basketball

PYONGYANG June 11 (KCNA)

A friendly game took place between Korean and GDR women's basketball teams at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on June 9.

The host team won the match 76-68. The GDR girls lost a match with the host Kigwancha team 85-91 and then defeated the Kangwon provincial team 73-65, a junior selection 76-73 and the Kaesong Municipal Team 102-91.

Int'l Year of Peace & Anti-war, Anti-nuke Peace Movement

—For Establishment of Nuke-free Peace Zone throughout the World—

By Li Gyo Sun
Special to The People's Korea

President Kim Il Sung, in his speech welcoming the participants to the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, said as follows:

"This is a year of international peace. All the peace-loving people of the world unanimously hope that this year will find a new advance in easing tensions and removing the sources of aggression and war in all parts of the world."

His speech fully reflects the earnest aspirations of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who see the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and stability of the world most important.

International Year of Peace Declared With Much Difficulty

The International Year of Peace was declared at the Special Session to celebrate the 40th anniversary of founding the United Nations held in October last year.

It is worthy of note that it took years for the declaration of the year which had reflected the common wishes of these who were against war and loved peace to be announced.

The UNGA held in 1982 unanimously adopted a resolution presented by Costa Rica to establish an International Year of Peace.

However, the Western nations had been passive in putting the resolution into practice so that it remained only in name.

This indicates that the International Year of Peace may be left merely in name lest appropriate measures be taken for its practice.

The International Year of Peace aims to help bring people all over the world to pay due attention to peace essential in the current situation, in other words, to evoke public opinion on and form their attention to the fundamental conditions for peace including development, disarmament, human rights and environment.

The reality, however, demands a substantial advancement of anti-nuclear and peace movements in accordance with the dimensions of the decision.

The greatest danger the human race faces at present is the threat of a global nuclear holocaust, which would spell total destruction to both belligerent and non-belligerent countries.

Therefore, the most effective guarantee to prevent the danger of nuclear war is the total abolition of nuclear weapons including a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

This idea is based on the correct recognition that it is the most realistic task at present.

DPRK's Decision to Suspend All Military Exercises

The DPRK government, not a member of the United Nations, has consistently pursued a peace-loving foreign policy, and firmly stands in the forefront of anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements in view of the fact that the Korean Peninsula is the very region where the danger of nuclear war is most real in the world, and has taken appropriate measures in accordance with the tense situation in the region.

This was partly proved in an announcement of the "joint declaration" on establishment of nuclear-free peace zone in Northeast Asia with the Socialist Party of Japan in March 1981.

Particularly, the DPRK has taken a more active stance since the International Year of Peace was declared by the United Nations.

In a joint statement issued in December last year by the 21 political parties and public organizations of the DPRK, they expressed earnest expectations regarding the positive affect of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula to prevent nuclear war in Korea, and highly appreciated the agreements on maintaining peace in the world and on preventing war reached at latest Moscow-Washington summit talks in Lausanne.

The DPRK government and the Korean people have powerfully carried on anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements since the beginning of this year.

On January 11, the DPRK government in a Foreign Ministry statement announced its decision to suspend all kinds of military exercises during the period of north-south dialogues and any large-scale military exercises in the northern part of Korea as from February 1 this year as an essential measure to create a favorable and decisive condition to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula, a and called on south Korea to reciprocate its units a similar measure.

The south Korean side, however, dared to start its "Team Spirit 86" maneuvres in disregard of Pyongyang's peace initiatives so that the north-south dialogue which had been smoothly under way, was suspended.

DPRK Issues Peace Appeal

The foreign ministry statement, commenting on the International Year of Peace, said as follows:

"Now, the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people warmly welcome the new epoch-making proposal of our party and the government of the Republic, with great expectation that this year would witness a turning point in the relaxation of the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and in dispelling misunderstanding."

On February 17, the DPRK showed its international solidarity in a rally to support a new initiative taken on January 15 by Mikhail Gorbachev, the General Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on a 3-step abolition of nuclear weapons.

The first session of the Korean Organizing Committee to Commemorate the International Year of Peace was held in Pyongyang on March 5.

The meeting fully supported and welcomed the UN measure taken to declare this year as an International Year of Peace.

Discussed there were the problems to actively make efforts to organize various kinds of events on the occasion of the year and to strengthen and maintain peace in Asia and the world.

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chol chiarmaned the organizing committee and many other committee members were elected.

Based on this decision, the Korean National Peace Committee on March 17 issued an appeal in connection with the declaration of the International Year of Peace.

The appeal, stressing that anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement carried out in every part of the world, and the movements establish nuclear-free peace zones have become practical ways to prevent the war policy of imperialists, showed the determination of the DPRK that "The Korean people firmly stand on the side of these movements."

The appeal also earnestly appealed to the governments, peoples and peace organizations of all countries of the world to "wage a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in closer unity with all peoples from checking and frustrating the war moves of the imperialists, put an end to their arms buildup and expansion of armaments, realizing an overall and complete disarmament and defending world peace and security."

The DPRK in its appeal also expressed the belief that "The United Nations, all the peace organizations of the world and the governments and peoples of all countries, will pay due attention to the Korean question, an actually critical international political issue, and extend support and solidarity to the active initiatives and sincere efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula."

"Environment Protection Law" Adopted

The DPRK government in its latest "Environment Protection Law" adopted at the Supreme People's Assembly (national assembly) held on April 7-9 said that it fights against the phenomena of the country's environment being destroyed and contaminated by the development, test and use of nuclear and chemical weapons on and around the Korean Peninsula.

The KNPC, in accordance with the decision of the SPA, sent a letter on April 13 to national peace committees in countries throughout the world to urge them to maintain peace and prevent war in Asia, after discussing the tasks to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and to guarantee peace and security in the world.

In this way, the DPRK stands in the forefront of anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movements from the standpoint that the focal point at the present stage is to prevent a new world war and a nuclear war as well as to guarantee world peace and security, and firmly opposes the criminal maneuvres of the imperialists such as war plots and invasion, the danger of which is growing day by day in the world, particularly on the Korean Peninsula.

What's noteworthy is the fact that anti-war, anti-nuclear movements are rapidly growing in south Korea these days.

President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year address: "All the Korean people must join as one in a nation-wide fight to force the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops out of south Korea and make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone."

Charges Against Pretoria

(Continued from page 1)

In the final part of his speech, he called upon "all the progressive forces of the world, including the socialist and non-aligned countries" to give every assistance to Nambia and other southern African countries, politically and diplomatically.

In response, Mr. Nujoma stated, following his speech, "The South African fascist regime's intention is to Namibianise the war and cause Namibian to kill Namibian." **(See his address on page 2)**

As for Ronald Reagan's initiative to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, he clarified the stand against it, saying that "the linkage issue" is irrelevant and extraneous and has nothing to do with the decolonization process of Namibia as contained in the U.N. Security Council resolution 435 of 1978.

"The Botha regime is able to carry out killings, maiming, torturing and repression against the Namibian people and those of South Africa as well as to launch aggressions and destabilisation against the frontline states because of economic, finance, political and diplomatic support from the imperialist countries such as Britain, West Germany and the USA Reagan administration," the African leader asserted.

President Kim agreed on this point in his speech. Citing the U.S.'s two preemptive attacks on Libya, he warned against "unprecedently blatant" aggressive manoeuvres and intervention in African countries.

Such actions, said the DPRK's leader, encouraged Pretoria to order air raids and armed attacks on its neighbours.

Visit Affirms Solidarity

During the 5-day stay in Pyongyang, talks took place on June 11 between President Kim and the delegation and they made a tour of the construction site at the Nampo Barrage.

As a token of solidarity, the SWAPO president was awarded the Freedom and Independence Order First Class and a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter.

At the news conference on June 12, the African leader, while giving his impressions of the official trip, said "I am satisfied with the support and encouragement extended by the DPRK government to the world's revolutionary people fighting against imperialists and racists."

He also expressed his organization's decision to continue its policy of not having relations with south Korea.

Sports Complex

(Continued from page 1)

turf covering nearly 30,000 square metres and 30,000 seats.

There will be a 44-terrace grand stand and two 22-terrace stands on its either side and 18-22 metres long visor above them.

Physical training halls, a pool and training halls for heavy games and a 400-metre indoor track will be built there.

A soccer training ground, a tennis court and dining rooms for players will be built on the Yanggak Islet.

New sports facilities are also under construction on the beautiful Rungra Islet in the River Taedong.

Various wonderful sports facilities have made their appearance in recent years in Pyongyang under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who is successfully carrying into practice the great leader President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching idea of sports.

There is Kim Il Sung Stadium with 100,000 seats on the foot of beautiful Moran Hill.

It is a grand monumental edifice in the era of the Worker's Party.

On the bank of the River Potong there are sports buildings.

Among them are an ice rink with 6,000 seats, a skate training hall covering an area of 12,000 square metres, a pool in the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium with 20,000 seats.

Outdoor and indoor stadiums have been built at provincial seats including Chongjin, Hamhung and Haeju and in all other parts of the country.

A wonderful sports complex with a stadium, a gymnasium and a pool has been built in Nampo municipality, a port city.

Korean sportsmen constantly improve their technique at these sports complexes with excellent facilities to give a good account of themselves at international games.

They carried off over 220 trophy cups and 2,500 medals at international games over the last 16 years.

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